

# The Sun.

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## The Philippines.

Wisdom-to-day calls upon the President to provide for the transfer of the Philippine Islands to the United States, as it called upon the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy to capture them at the beginning of the war.

The instrument selected for the latter duty was GEORGE DREWY. The American Peace Commissioners have to complete DREWY's triumph.

DREWY's orders were to "capture or destroy the Spanish fleet." The Peace Commissioners' orders, to be given in Washington on Thursday, perhaps, should be: "Hold the Philippines."

## Crete.

In turning their arms against the British troops and taking the lives and destroying the property of foreign subjects at Candia, the Cretan Mussulmans have rung the knell of Turkish rule in Crete. The passive attitude of the Turkish troops during the disorders that prevailed last week was of itself sufficient evidence of complicity on the part of the Turkish officials with the riotousness of the Cretan army by the latter had not already established it. The responsibility, however, for what has occurred does not lie entirely at the door of the Turkish local officials. DRYAD Pacha, the military commander in Crete, is a trusted and confidential servant of the Sultan, and would act only in the spirit of the instructions he received. As the special envoy of the Sultan in Crete after the withdrawal of MAHMUD DZELALEDDIN Pacha, the promoter of the troubles of 1889, DRYAD became thoroughly acquainted with the situation there, and his nomination to the Grand Vizierat soon after his return to Constantinople proved the esteem in which the Sultan held him. His return to Crete early in the present troubles was a further proof of the confidence of the Sultan, and afforded grounds for the presumption that what has been permitted by DRYAD has not been without the approval of his master. The full responsibility for the recent events at Candia is therefore to be laid at the door of the palace at Constantinople.

If the report that the places of the Turkish garrisons about to be recalled or expelled from Crete are to be taken by British and Italian troops be true, an entirely new situation will be created in the aspect of affairs in the island. At present the foreign military forces occupying their allotted zones are composed of about equal numbers of British, Russian, French, and Italian troops of various arms. Should, however, the numbers of the British and Italians be brought up to that of the Turks it is proposed they should displace, there would be a reinforcement of many thousands of the two former over the French and Russians. Unless the increase be made with the consent of the Russian and French Governments we may expect to hear, therefore, that friction has arisen between the two groups of powers in occupation of Crete, the Anglo-Italian and the Russo-French, who were left face to face by the withdrawal of the Austro-German group.

What is remarkable about the present position in Crete is that the Anglo-Italian occupation of that island and certain parts in Greece which was projected in 1886 is now about to be partially accomplished, so far as Crete is concerned. If carried into effect it means not only the end of Turkish rule, but of the dream of Cretan independence also; and it may well be that unless the European powers come to a decision to neutralize Crete, which would be a bone of contention over which the long-expected quarrel among them will break out. But the neutralization of Crete is not one of the probabilities of the hour. Suda Bay presents too great a temptation to the naval powers in the Mediterranean for any of them to voluntarily place it beyond their reach in case of war.

## The Iowa and the Oregon.

Another great test, or perhaps we ought rather to say another illustration, of the capacity of battleships for long-distance steaming will soon be furnished in the voyage of the Oregon and the Iowa from New York to Hawaii. The former has her reputation in this respect already made, and accordingly can do nothing more than confirm it. She could not well expect to accomplish more than to repeat her wonderful record on the run from San Francisco to Florida of "not a bolt started" and engines in perfect order. But her companion vessel has long-distance laurels still to gather, and we shall expect to find her fully equal to the task, for she is in fact our only "sea-going" battleship.

While the new run starts far north of Key West, and is to end far out in the Pacific, yet we have to remember that Honolulu is in a much lower latitude than San Francisco. Indeed, taking into account the possible need of ordering the two vessels from Punta Arenas to Manila, there are obvious advantages in sending them directly to Hawaii, as is now proposed, instead of first to Mare Island, as it was originally reported and perhaps intended. Engineer OFFLEY's figures of the Oregon's great voyage make it begin at Bremerton, where she had been docked, and from which the distance to San Francisco is 827.7 nautical miles. From San Francisco to Callao she made her longest unbroken run, 4,076.5 knots. From Callao to Port Tamar, according to the same authority, is 2,529.9 knots; from Port Tamar to Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, 1,832; from Punta Arenas to Rio de Janeiro, 2,247.7; from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, 700; from Bahia to Barbadoes, 2,220; from Barbadoes to Jupiter, 1,083.9; finally, from Jupiter to Key West, 290.

That makes up the great total of 14,706.7 knots; but the voyage is popularly considered, and probably will generally be spoken of when recounted in history, as beginning at San Francisco, and the deduction of the

run from Bremerton would give 18,779 knots. Still, our despatch from Washington, announcing the new voyage, that "the distance from New York to Honolulu by way of the Straits of Magellan is 13,188 knots," would leave the Oregon's first run still the longer, even deducting its final stage from Jupiter to Key West. But in the coming voyage the longest continuous run, that from Punta Arenas to Honolulu, will be far longer than the longest that the Oregon undertook. However, as four coalliers, it is understood, are to go with the two ships, there will be no fear of failure of fuel at any part of the voyage.

The Oregon, it will be remembered, had no coallier with her.

Freshly and effort at all will be made by the Iowa and Oregon to achieve great speed records, even were no coalliers taken along, because there is no necessity for haste like that imposed on the Oregon in her run. They will presumably go at an economical speed, and this is generally considered to be about ten knots. The Oregon never got quite as low as that in any of the stages of her voyage just enumerated, although she got nearly down to it, 10.08 knots, according to Engineer OFFLEY's figures, in going from Sandy Point to Rio. But the long stretch from San Francisco to Callao showed an average of 10.99 knots, and from Callao to Port Tamar of nearly 12, while the short run from Port Tamar to Sandy Point is recorded with 14.55 knots. From Sandy Point to Barbadoes 11.55 knots, and from Barbadoes to Jupiter 11.88. But in the reckoning here cited the time when fairly under way was alone taken, that of entering and leaving port being eliminated.

While there may be no efforts in the new cruise to beat the old record of the Oregon, yet interesting and important results will be noted, such, for example, as the number of knots run per ton of coal burned, besides various comparisons between the two vessels themselves. That the prestige of our navy among foreign observers will be further increased we may confidently expect, while the main point for us will be the increase of our naval force in the Pacific. It will be the first time that any ship of the size and force of the Iowa or the Oregon has ever visited Hawaii or that part of the ocean.

## Obedience the Soldier's Duty.

The case of the Arkansas regiments is a striking illustration of the difficulties the Government encounters in arranging for the future service to be rendered by its volunteer troops. Secretary ALGER requested Governor JONES to designate one of the two regiments of his State for muster out, and to be kept in service. After much parley the Governor selected the First, but found that "both regiments are violently opposed to the duty which is expected of them," and, accordingly, insisted that the Second should also be mustered out. In other States, and, in fact, all over the country, there are efforts to have certain regiments mustered out, varied, possibly, by efforts to have certain other regiments retained for specified and presumably agreeable duties.

It should hardly be necessary to remind all volunteers now in the United States service that to obey orders is a soldier's duty. Undoubtedly in some cases commissioned officers, being satisfied with their pay, so much higher than that of the men, and with the comparatively easy duty now in prospect, and especially desiring to lengthen out their records of time passed in the United States military service, are urgent to have their regiments retained, when the men in the ranks are anxious to be discharged. We may admit, too, that the Government's methods in mustering out may have been trying, furloughs of excessive length, sometimes amounting to sixty days, being interposed before troops selected for discharge could gain absolute freedom for resuming private life. Not only does the heavy cost go on of maintaining for a needlessly long time troops whose usefulness is ended, but scattered among their homes the men are freed from the restraints as to diet and other rules of health which they would have to observe if they remained in the service. The Government remains responsible for the maintenance of the men, and the other hand there have been still greater objections, it would appear, to keeping them in the national camps, judging from the telegram which that veteran soldier, Gen. GRAHAM, in charge of Camp Meade, sent to the War Department a few days ago: "The presence in this camp of regiments which have been ordered mustered out of service is exercising a demoralizing influence." He asked that such regiments should at least be sent away at once to their State camps, for the sake of the troops that were to remain longer in the United States service.

But, admitting all this, the great duty of the volunteer troops to-day is to obey orders, and to show a loyal willingness to do any duty that may be exacted of them. This is the very essence of soldiering, and it seems to us that the present is a very critical time in setting the question how far citizen soldiers can be relied upon under all circumstances. We recognize fully that many of those who enlisted under the President's first call were accustomed to a different form of soldiering from that which has since been exacted of them. They chose their own officers; often decided by popular vote whether to go here or there; treated their companies and regiments, to a large extent, as social organizations; often controlled those organizations by the method of the town meeting or the caucus; and when they had an annual week of field duty to perform performed it in a well-appointed camp, like that at Peekskill, for example, with an abundance of food, fine lodgings and other comfortable conditions. It can be understood that such troops, while willing to undergo anything so long as fighting for the country was in prospect, should chafe at hardships now, and desire to get back to the occupations, the opportunities and the pleasant surroundings which they had cheerfully renounced for the country's sake at the President's call.

But a little reflection should teach them that the path of duty is exactly as clear for them now, even if it promises little glory, as it was for those of their number who nobly kept up the prestige of American volunteers on the battlefields of Santiago, Porto Rico and the Philippines. We are nearly out of the woods, but we are not wholly out. We expect peace, but it is not yet absolutely assured to us. Whether the Government's task is or is not retaining a needlessly large volunteer force is not for the individual soldier to determine.

He is to stand fast and do his duty. Nor is it for regiments to make their loyal obedience to the Government depend on whether they are "satisfied with the kind of duty to which they will be assigned." They will give better assurance to the coun-

try of the value of its citizen soldiers, and will hereafter think over their own brief war records with more pride, if they remain faithful, uncompelling, resolute, and soldierlike to the end.

## The New York Populists.

Whatever action the Democrats will take, or refrain from taking, on the question of the unlimited and free coinage of silver, the ratio of 10 to 1, when their delegates assemble in Syracuse on the 28th inst., there will be one State Convention in the Saline City which will be heard from on this theme in no uncertain and probably in no brief manner. The State Populist Convention has been called to meet in Syracuse on Thursday next, the 15th inst., "to nominate a full State ticket." The invitation emanates from LAWRENCE J. MCPARLIN as Chairman of the State Committee of the Populist party of New York and, assuredly, there has been no one more assiduous in holding up by the heels outside third party political movements in New York for twenty years or more than the industrial reformer of Lockport.

The Populist party was organized in Omaha in 1892 and in that year polled 10,000 votes in New York. In 1893 it polled 107,000, in 1894 11,000, and in 1895 9,000, the public not showing much interest in its affairs in New York. Then, in 1896, the Populist party found a National Convention of the Democratic party taking up its plans and projects, adopting its principles, absorbing its members and uniting with it on candidates in New York. This access of good fortune, however, did not disconnect the old-line Populists, of whom MCPARLIN was one, and thus to save the organization from extinction as one of the "parties" authorized by law to nominate candidates by polling 10,000 votes at a State election, the New York Populists nominated MCPARLIN for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and he polled 8,900 votes. This was less than the number required under section 50 of the Election Code, and the Populist party, therefore, went out of official existence as such after 1896 and had no ticket in the field in New York last year.

The Populists this year, if they nominate a "full ticket," as they declare they will on Thursday, must get it to the polls by petition; and who is there better qualified to call the roll of Populist membership than MCPARLIN, the last of the Mohicans, a candidate on the first Populist ticket in this State in 1892 and the last in 1896?

## Pink Evening in Seattle.

It was a great night for Seattle when the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS came marching home behind his auroral whiskers. In fact, it appears from the sympathetic description given by our esteemed contemporary, the *Seattle Times*, that the return of PINK was about the greatest event that ever occurred; and as the organizer of the show the *Times* ought to know. This authority pays reverent tribute to PINK's "transcendence of genius and a splendid record as one of the representatives of the State's interests in the councils of the nation. Thus, there is presented just the elements," says the *Times*, with a fervor in which syntax melts, "that will urge a grateful constituency to show a proper appreciation of the deserts that are due to merit so nobly earned."

By way of guiding the grateful constituency and at the same time giving the transcendent genius a chance to unpack some of the wisdom garnered in his travels, the *Times* hired a hall. It also invited Mr. LEWIS's friends to meet at a hotel and escort the hero to the hall. The response was cordial. Not only men "began gathering," but "hundreds of the fair sex accompanied their husbands and brothers to the hotel that the people of the State and nation might know the popularity that JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS enjoys among his neighbors." Naturally "the enthusiasm among the members of the Fusion party was indescribable."

About 8 o'clock the whole sky flamed with a second sunset. At last the pink whiskers had arrived. A vast crowd of more than five hundred people surrounded the speaker, and a man of the world who had witnessed the march of the *Washington* Regimental Band the pink statesman came home, "bearing the laurels of national achievement, nobly and grandly won." And "the man or newspaper or corporation who says that JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS does not occupy a place in the affections of the Queen City of the West, or who tries to belittle him or his splendid talents," is unworthy of the name of Fusionist. Even the elements smiled on PINK:

"The *Times* and its friends were materially assisted by that kind Providence that never fails to cast its favors on those who are interested in furthering the cause of the people. The *Times* and its friends could do and did to the limit of human possibilities, but they could not influence the weather."

This seems a little strange. If the precipitation of pink whiskers and pink oratory will not precipitate rain, what will? But now the great man is seen by the audience, whose numbers no man could guess, and "hoarse notes and crescendos, base, tenor, high C's, and every sound that belongs to the scale melted into a volume of sound."

Mr. LEWIS, with his beard and pale features, received such an ovation as well nigh overcame him. "Hear the champion!" "As the man of small stature and avowed voice and fame co-extensive with every part of the vast country, came prominently into view of every pair of eyes in that vast audience, applause, spontaneous and more overpowering, broke forth and could scarcely be stifled. It was as if the great man were to quietly seat himself under such circumstances, but he did, and then, by a gentle wave of his hands towards the wildly applauding audience, Col. BRETHERTON succeeded in getting quiet. Those outstretched hands seemed to echo back the audience and they fairly shouted themselves out of breath before subsiding."

The Hon. ORANGE JACOBS, Chairman, said that he had "known our honored friend since he first came to Seattle a beardless, friendless boy, but with the distinguished modesty and address that has been his characteristic through life." We cannot imagine our honored friend as beardless, but we believe that he was just as modest when a boy as he is now. Mr. JACOBS thus certified to the innate loveliness of his friend's demeanor:

"As a laborer on the water front off-beating the slabs from sawpit to furnace, he threw them into the fire with the same graceful bow."

With no less grace does he now toss placards into the furnace of his oratory. And now he began, doubtfully at first, for "his ovation would certainly be a great credit to the greatest of heroes or the greatest of statesmen." In spite of his "natural-born dignity, natural oratory, and natural accomplishments, of grace and poise and beautiful smile," his introduction was "somewhat slow," but he was soon firing one hundred words a minute. As he is positive that he brought about the war, his speech about it must have been of great interest to the coun-

try of the value of its citizen soldiers, and will hereafter think over their own brief war records with more pride, if they remain faithful, uncompelling, resolute, and soldierlike to the end.

"Col. BRETHERTON said the navy because he was one man who could not be a party to such infamy as characterized the awarding of contracts for army and navy account, and he left them in disgust."

Inevitably the white light of truth is lost in the glow of HAM's whiskers.

Some earnest thinkers of the Populist sect have feared that the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS would become a conservative. This pretty passage from a speech which he made on Saturday Day shows that his fancies are as hot as ever: "The Government as it is administered by the party in power is a stench in the nostrils of every decent man, and if the American people knew the true workings of the Administration in Washington they would raise an army and drive them into the Potomac River!"

Same old JERRY!

The platform of the Oneida Democrats "reaffirms allegiance to Democratic principles as enunciated from the time of JEFFERSON to the present." The Oneida Democrats have a wondrous capacity for principle. They are not afraid of generalities are not calculated to soothe the genuine Bryanites. Who was JEFFERSON? BRYAN is the boy for their money.

The Massachusetts Reform Club has generally contributed \$100 for the purpose of refunding the money which was paid for the money which has been put to a better use by spending it in promoting, by advertisement and other legitimate means, the candidacy of the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD for the post of Grand Knight of the Universe. Still, he is a very good jabberwock.

Governor BLACK will stand to the end for re-nomination, and will go to the convention with the intention of being re-elected. There have been numerous cases before Governor BLACK's of powerful officials renouncing themselves against their party's better judgment, and carrying both man and party to misfortune in consequence.

## HORSE NEW YELLOW STRIPES.

Submitted to the Cavalryman's Mount, but Kicked When the White Stripes Approached.

A horse recognizes the master in the man quicker, if anything, than the man feels him. You will see it dozens of times if you will take the trouble to look at a horse. I saw a horse of the name of "Pink" who was a very fine specimen of the breed. He was a "full ticket," as they declare they will on Thursday, must get it to the polls by petition; and who is there better qualified to call the roll of Populist membership than MCPARLIN, the last of the Mohicans, a candidate on the first Populist ticket in this State in 1892 and the last in 1896?

The other day Quartermaster COE tried to mount his brand new horse, and had some difficulty in doing so, because of the restless and nervous temper of the animal. He was a very fine specimen of the breed. He was a "full ticket," as they declare they will on Thursday, must get it to the polls by petition; and who is there better qualified to call the roll of Populist membership than MCPARLIN, the last of the Mohicans, a candidate on the first Populist ticket in this State in 1892 and the last in 1896?

"Hum," said Lieut. Howard. "Good horse, but wants training. Let me try him a minute, will you?" The cavalryman walked up to the horse and before touching him stood a few minutes looking at him. He then mounted the horse, and, after a few minutes, he dismounted and peered around in something like a dazed way. He then mounted the horse, and, after a few minutes, he dismounted and peered around in something like a dazed way. He then mounted the horse, and, after a few minutes, he dismounted and peered around in something like a dazed way.

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## THAT SANTIAGO BALLOON.

Ser. Bonanagins Tells What He Saw and How a Spanish Shell Battered the Air.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 12.—Sergeant Bonanagins, a member of the balloon staff of the Fifth Army Corps, left this city this morning for Tampa, whence he will sail to Porto Rico to join his command. He has been on leave of absence since the battle of Santiago. He was in the military balloon, and was the only one hurt when it fell, killed by the Spanish. He said this morning:

"Our ascent was made just before daylight. Major Maxfield, a telegraph operator, and myself were the only persons in the car. We went up about 2,000 feet and were held in position by four cables. The height gave us an excellent view of the San Juan Hill forts and trenches. We could see troops moving cannon into position and hauling ammunition and the bringing up of infantry from the direction of Santiago. We made careful note of everything—the position of every fieldpiece, its approximate caliber, the number of troops on the blockhouses, and, in fact, everything our army needed to know. This was worked out on charts, and the general information was telegraphed below to the officers."

"We had been at work a couple of hours before the enemy discovered us. Then the sharpshooters began popping away from the trenches, but somehow they didn't hit us. Suddenly we noticed a commotion in a battery near a blockhouse. Their big guns were trained our way and a shell went screaming over the top of the balloon. They soon had the whole thing wrong and our position became decidedly uncomfortable."

"Shot and shell whizzed around us for hours, but did not hit us. Suddenly, about 5:30 P. M., the balloon jerked violently to one side and a cloud of silk tumbled about us. A shell had struck the gas bag, and we were sent whirling to the earth. I crashed into the ground in a dazed condition. When I came to I was on a stretcher being borne to the hospital. Here it was found that two of my ribs had been broken and I was bruised from head to foot. As soon as I could travel I was furloughed and came home to Springfield. Now I am on my way to Porto Rico to regain my old command."

He is now in Italy, France and England, but is now an intense American.

## WILL KEEP LUZON, SURELY.

On That Basis the Peace Commission Will Begin Work in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary of State Day, who returned to Washington this morning, reported that the peace commission will begin work in Paris on Wednesday. Their purpose in coming here is to consult with President McKinley and among themselves as to the terms of the peace. The commission will be composed of the President and Secretary of State, and will be authorized to make such recommendations as they may deem proper to the President and Secretary of State.

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## FIVE DECLINE TO INVESTIGATE.

Difficult to Fill the Commission to Report on Army Methods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Five of the nine men asked by President McKinley to accept membership on the proposed commission to investigate the administration of the War Department in the war have declined to serve. They are Gen. Schofield, Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Senator Manderson, Col. Lamont, and Gen. Gordon. Gen. Schofield, Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Manderson asked for more time to consider the President's tender. No surprise was caused when the first two responded that they would be unable to accept, but it was both surprising and disappointing to the President that Gen. Manderson sent a negative answer. Gen. Dodge, Col. Seaton and Dr. Gilman are the three who are said to have promised positively to serve. Dr. Keen, who is in Europe, has not yet responded.

The President has determined that the investigation shall take place, and while he is disappointed over the refusal of most of the men asked originally to conduct it, he will continue his efforts to secure a commission composed of men of prominence and standing. All the persons who are familiar with those efforts have been requested not to furnish information to the press as to the names of the men who have been asked to serve on the commission.

It is the desire of the Administration to have at least seven members compose the commission. The number of members of the commission will not be secured until the investigation will be conducted by five.

It was reported that the President has asked William C. Endicott of Massachusetts, who was formerly a member of the War Department, to serve on the commission. The names of Charles Denby, formerly of the War Department, and of Matthew C. Evans, ex-Senator and ex-Minister to Mexico, are being considered by the President in connection with his efforts to secure the commission, but they have not yet been invited to accept membership on it. Col. Denby was formerly a member of the War Department, and Mr. Evans was formerly a member of the War Department.

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